# Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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## Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. F. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SAUCELITO, . . . . . Saturday, October 5th


### MONTGOMERY AVENUE AND SAUCELITO.

The Commissioners authorized by an act of the last Legislature to make appraisements of the benefits and damage to result from opening Montgomery Avenue, to extend from the corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, northwestward to North Beach, have completed their labors, and their awards are generally received with favor. The general impression now prevalent is that the work will be carried through without much delay on this plan. No intention to oppose the confirmation of the report has yet been announced, but the final decision, even without opposition might be delayed for several months. After confirmation of the report, the work of demolishing and moving buildings, sewering, paving, and putting down water and gas pipes and sidewalks will advance rapidly, and the erection of new buildings on the line of the new street will follow with moderate speed. As the avenue will be wider than the street now leading to North Beach, its grade easier, and its course more direct, it will be preferred by teams and footmen, property will be more valuable, it will be a business street, the houses will be finer, and it will offer a pleasant promenade. The value of Land at North Beach now much depressed will rise, and the district at the eastern base of Russian Hill, and along its slope, the most beautiful in the city for residences will no longer be neglected.

In all this Marin has an interest. The northern end of the city becomes the fashionable quarter of the metropolis, the eastern slope of our county from Saucelito to San Rafael will be covered with the villas of merchant princes who can find here sites more beautiful, a climate more agreeable, and scenery grander and more varied than in the remoter valleys of San Mateo. But North Beach may become a site for business as well as for residences. When access by a level road round Telegraph Hill and an easy grade by Montgomery Avenue to the business centre of the city are provided, there will be a strong inducement to put its extensive water front in order, and construct secure wharves and docks. Saucelito will be the terminus of railroads connecting with all the northern counties of the State, and the traffic crossing the Golden Gate will pass through Montgomery Avenue.

### GOLD AND DIAMOND MINES COMPARED.

The pioneer experience of gold vein mining does not apply to diamonds. In all diamond regions, the first adventurers have always been the most fortunate, because they got the surface diamonds with little labor and in a short time. When the usual rush covers the ground with prospectors and the surface diamonds are gathered, later arrivals must dig for the jewels, which requires more toil, more outlay and more time to make equal average realizations.

We have not yet sufficient assurance to warrant us in giving counsel; neither do we feel justified in rejecting the evidence already before the public on the ground of exaggeration. Making allowance of two-thirds for coloring, as we usually do for miner's stories, there remains a strong probability that we have a range, along the southern fall away of the Rocky Mountains, abounding in precious stones. Nor are the probabilities against this conclusion, on geologic grounds. On the contrary, geologists have with singular unanimity predicted such discoveries of precious stones. We have all the precious metals, covering an unprecedented area of land, and it would be indeed curious if we did not have, in all this vast and varied expanse, any precious stones. The only reason for the croaking unbelief which is pertinaceously expressed in some papers, is found in the proverb that a prophet is never esteemed at home. A new diamond field in Brazil and in the Cape Country of Africa—any where abroad finds ready faith; but so near home, how can it be?

The London *Times* in the interest of England diamond speculators, says that our American diamonds were bought there, because some jewellers sold Cape diamonds in the rough to Americans. We know of some persons here who sent orders to London for rough Cape diamonds, probably many more persons have done the same. The object was for guidance in searching here, that we might know how diamonds look in the rough.

This doubtless is the small fact upon which the *Times* predicts its assumptions.

### HERE AND THERE.

A few months ago a band of ruffians at Los Angeles mobbed and murdered many of the Chinamen residing in that city. The good citizens aided the officers of the law in suppressing the riot, arresting the guilty participants and restoring the city to its usual peace and quietude. But all their exertions went for naught with our Eastern brethren—"we were a set of savages, worse than the Apaches—ruffianism was paramount, and peaceable citizens were in danger of losing their lives at any moment." Now we have a "parrallel" in the butchery of negroes in New Jersey. Yet we do not hear that the good name of the citizens of that State suffers from the acts of the lawless ruffians who committed the outrages, nor do we think it should. All we ask is that the same spirit of consideration be extended to California, and that our entire State be not condemned for the acts of a lawless few. The following from the New York *Sun* gives the particulars of the butchery which transpired at Hunterdon, New Jersey:

"One hundred and fifty blacks, mostly from Virginia, and over three hundred whites were at work on a tunnel on the new railroad from Perth Amboy to the coal mines. Saturday night a party of the whites, who had been drinking, assailed a party of the negroes who had been out serenading, and were repulsed. They got reinforcements and resumed the attack, only to be repulsed the second time. About midnight they were rallied in considerable numbers and attacked the negroes, burning their buildings. Both sides were armed with pick-axes and other implements. Charles Coll, a white laborer, was killed during the fight. The overseer quelled the riot, but most of the negroes fled in terror. The whites then, to seek vengeance for the death of one of their number, made an organized attack upon the negroes and butchered them in the most horrible manner. The people in Hunterdon county are greatly excited. The murderers and their fellow workmen have banded themselves together, resolved to resist any attempt to arrest them, while the Sheriff seems undecided in his operations. Many of the negroes have fled the place."

### POOR MRS. FAIR.

The people of San Francisco richly deserve the censure of all right minded and charitable men. Mrs. Fair who has been persecuted by a stiff necked and preverse generation of hard hearted men—after long weary months of suffering and cruel confinement in the County Jail, has at last been adjudged a woman of unsound mind. It has been shown that she suffers from occasional attacks of delirium; during which she is liable to do acts of extreme violence, and even may, as in one instance, cause the death of her best friend. She has been known to kill her lover, to bite glass and to prostrate herself in spasms of extreme agony. Poor woman! She might possibly destroy even her relatives in a temporary fit of insanity! It is fearful to think of her pitiable condition—one so beautiful, so captivating, so intelligent to be adjudged a hopeless lunatic. If she be not properly cared for she may swallow the next mouthful of glass and thus end her existence. She should be constantly watched and every motion she makes should be regarded with judicious suspicion. And yet, being thoroughly informed of the dangerous condition of Mrs. Fair, what have the people, or the city authorities done to provide for her own safety or the safety of the public? Nothing. She is, with criminal negligence allowed to roam at large without a protector! Is this the way in which a magnanimous city government sympathizes with individual misfortune? Mrs. Fair should be properly cared for and, being insane, she should be placed under the very best medical treatment. The County Jail of course is not the proper place for her. Is the Insane Asylum over-crowded? Is there not room for one more poor woman? Because she is insane, she should not be neglected by her friends. We are surprised at the inhumanity of her treatment.

Few of our readers have a full conception of the benefits California derives from the increased facilities for commerce that has been opened up by the China Steamship Line. The regularity and speed of the trips of the steamers have made a change in the currents of trade and enlarged the markets for our produce. The Chinamen are giving way to their old time predjudice in favor of rice and are begining to be consumers of our wheat and flour. Since the first of September the steamships to China and Japan have taken 15,987 barrels of flour, 1,116 sacks of wheat, 118 sacks of oats, 3,477 sacks of potatoes, 375 sacks of beans, 145 boxes of onions, and 20 barrels and 67 firkins of butter. This is but the inception of the trade. Who can foresee the dimension to which it will develop?

We hear of the great energy exhibited by the citizens of Chicago in the rebuilding of their city as they claim they are erecting during the building season of 1,600 hours one building for each hour. That this shows the vitality of the Chicagoans all will admit, but the figures prove that Philadelphia without the necessity of rebuilding but only compelled by the natural growth of its population during the same space of time, has erected 6,600 buildings or more than one building of iron, stone or brick for every fifteen minutes of the 1,600 working hours.

On Wednesday the Mayor of San Francisco vetoed both bills granting subsidies to the Central Pacific and the Colorado R. R. Companies. The next evening the Board of Supervisors sustained the veto of the Central Pacific bill, but passes the Colorado bill over the veto by a vote of 10 to 2; so that the question of giving that company $10,000,000 will be voted on by the citizens of San Francisco at the general election to be held next month.

THE WHEAT AVERAGE IN ENGLAND.—Look at our totals, which, we believe, from the systematic and elaborate data upon which they are founded, approach more closely to the fact than any estimates hitherto put forth, we find that on an average of years, 3,329,500 acres in England yield 12,483,400 quarters of wheat, being at the general average yield of 29 9-10 imperial bushels per acre. In Wales only 129,800 acres are grown; in Scotland 129,700 acres, in Ireland, 268,900; in the Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, &c., 12,200 acres; making a total for the United Kingdom of 3,870,100 acres. Putting the yield per acre at 27 bushels for Wales, 29 bushels for Scotland, 25 bushels for Ireland, and 28 bushels for the Islands (in which figures we nearly follow Mr. Lawes), the average yield per acre for the United Kingdom comes out 29¼ bushels. The total wheat crop, on an average of years, is 14,209,500 quarters. Our estimate brings out the result that, supposing the number of acres to be the same, the the yield this year will probably turn out to be 10,826,500 for England only, and 12,397,100 quarters for the whole of the United Kingdom, the deficiency for the United Kingdom being 1,912,400 quarters, which deficiency is 13¼ per cent., or nearly one-seventh of the average production. But this is by no means the full extent of the falling off in the wheat crop of 1871. Judging by the testimony from all parts of the kingdom, we are disposed to conclude that the general weight per bushel will be found about 3 lbs. below an average, that is, there is a loss of one-seventh in quantity. Then, a further diminution in the home-grown wheat available as bread-corn or as seed for another year arises from the circumstance that, with a low quality of corn, a larger proportion than usual is dressed out as "tail" to be used for feeding animals. We therefore take the wheat crop of 1872, available as bread-corn and as seed, to be fully one-seventh below an average in quantity, and also deficient to the extent of one-twentieth, from its lack of weight per bushel.

HOUSEKEEPERS are putting up all the fruit they can, and their little boys are trying to "put down" as much as their mothers "put up."

PUBLIC schools in Japan are fairly inaugurated. The first school catalogue has been published. It dates May, 1872. There are in the Yeddo school, 438 students; of these 221 study English, 122 French and 95 German. There is a demand for capable instructors, and also for talent to devise a change in the system of written language, that will approximate to our mode of letters, instead of complex characters which represent whole words. Evidently Japan is determined to be Americanized in education and in the mechanic arts, and this implies future commerce. Already they are inquiring into the cost of a brewery, of beet sugaries, of blanket machinery etc. They are acquiring a taste for our flour, our wines and confectionary, and they show kindly appreciation of our clothing.

A STEAM rock-drill, 8 inches in diameter, is at work sinking a shaft in the Pennsylvania company's land in the Anthracite field. According to the reports of the Engineer, it does more work every day than the best handwork of twelve skilled men ever accomplished in a month. Here is a hint for our miners. Not only in the outlay reduced for opening the works, but what is often more important, the time of realization is shortened much more than one-half—probably two-thirds.

BORAX.—The high price of borax has led to the discovery of a substitute, that will answer as a flux in welding iron and brazing copper. Crysolite is a light colored clay which comes from Greenland. Aluminium is extracted from it. It exists also in California. Equal parts of the clay and chloride of barium make a flux little inferior to borax. We can inform chemists that borax can be supplied from the deserts of Nevada, in such abundance and at such prices, as to render unprofitable all such substitutes.

FALSE TEETH.—We supposed that false teeth were a modern invention. But we are assured by a native Japanese doctor that they have been used in that country for centuries, and held in the mouth by atmospheric pressure. The teeth are made of ivory from the Sea-horse. They are mounted on a hard kind of gourd-shell which is carved to fit the gums and the roof of the mouth. A full set costs $1 60!

There is an opening here, at that price, we dare say.

NEW YORK consumes 10,000 millions of gallons of Erie Railway milk a year, that is—counting that all that's white as milk. An extensive milkman in Philadelphia testifies against the popular notion that dealers water it. He says that before it reaches town, farmers put in all the water it will bear. They are all Hydropathists.

CACTUS.—A California patent was issued for cactus, as a superior substitute for curled hair and for cordage. By keeping it in water for a month the fibre is purified. It curls better than seaprodt now in use and it is more elastic. The cordage compares favorably in point of strength with that made from other vegetable fibres.

SURGERY.—The usual splint allows some movement to a mended bone. But if you put around it a thick coat of plaster it becomes immovable between the conjoined parts, and perfect union takes place in much shorter time. Not a bad idea, if the limb escape suffering for want of air and evaporation.

Cows gives extra milk to kind treatment. Switzerland pays milkmaids according to accomplishments. A melodious voice and love of song, with corresponding good nature—if accompanied with dexterity of manipulation—command one-third more than current wages.

THE wear and tare of gold currency may be judged by the Government official report viz. In counting and transferring one million of dollars from one vault to another, the loss by abrasion is six dollars.

TEA.—The yearly consumption of Great Britain is 55,000 tons; that is 4 pounds for every child and grown person.

### Stop the Interest."

Daniel Webster once dined with an old Boston merchant, and when they came to the wine a dusty old bottle was carefully decanted by Peter and passed to the host. Taking the bottle, he poured Mr. Webster's glass and handed it to him. Then pouring out another for himself, he held it to the light and said

"How do you like it, Mr. Webster?"

"I think it a very fine specimen of old Port."

"Now, you can't guess what that cost me," said the host.

"Surely not," said Mr. Webster. "I only know that it is excellent."

"Well, now I can tell you, for I made a careful estimate the other day. When I added the interest to the first price, I find that it cost me the sum of just one dollar and twenty cents a glass!"

"Good gracious! you don't say so?" said Mr. Webster, and then draining his glass he hastily presented it again, with the remark

"Fill it up again as quick as you can, for I want to stop that confounded interest."

—The Wheeler Expedition rendezvoused at Beaver, the 22d instant, and report everything favorable, with no trouble whatever with Indians.

# Sausalito Weekly Herald.

SAUCELITO, . . . . . Saturday, October 5, 1872


## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN EXCITING SCENE — NARROW ESCAPE FROM A WATERY GRAVE. While the steamer *N. M. Whipple* was coming down the bay last Sunday evening, a very exciting scene was witnessed by the passengers, which will never be effaced from their memories. The evening was dusky. The steamer was just off Angel Island, when several men were seen scuffling and skylarking on the 'tween decks forward of the wheel house. Suddenly one of the men was pushed against the guards. He lost his balance, hung suspended a moment on the rail, and fell over head first, into the water. There was a moment of terrible suspense. No one thought that he could have escaped certain death under the wheel.

"Man overboard!" This appalling cry resounded throughout the boat. In a moment the engine was stopped, and almost as soon, the wheels were backing water. The steamer was rushing through the water at a very rapid speed, and of course it was impossible to overcome the momentum at once.

Meanwhile the mate, one deck hand, and a passenger rushed aft and lowered a boat in almost as brief a space of time as it takes to tell the fact. They had passed the spot where the man had sunk a long distance before they could get started off to the almost hopeless search. A crowd of passengers had thronged upon the decks watching anxiously the progress of events. The mate and his men pulled at the oars with a will, following the track of the wake made by the steamer. The night was dark. They could see nothing. They called out, but received no answer. Finally when they had reached the vicinity of the place where the accident had occurred, they stopped and looked about. Nothing in sight. They became faint hearted. Then they leaned over the side of the little boat and looked along on the surface of the smooth water. Joy! They saw a small black spot bubbling up and down in the distance. Again pulling with might and main they bore down upon it. The mate was at the bow. One moment, a gurgle, a splash!

"I've got him!" and in a moment more the drowning man was safely in the boat. He had gone down under the wheel and rising to the surface had struck out manfully for the retreating lights of the steamer. He was saved.

A short pull brought them back to the side of the *Whipple*.

"Have you got him?" was cried out by a hundred voices.

"Yes! alive and kicking!"

Such a shout and such cheers as then broke the long and breathless suspense could not be surpassed for joy and applause. A crowd gathered to meet them at the gangway and they were soon again in safety.

AN OWNER FOUND.—The notice, that we published last week concerning the package of documents found floating in the bay, resulted in finding the owner. It was left accidentally in the Oakland cars and found its way into the water. How it could float to Saucelito without becoming damaged very much is a mystery of the deep. We have even less penetration than the water had in reference to this *Nolsam* and *Jotsam*. The question naturally arises—do the employes of the Oakland Railroad Company throw overboard every neatly fastened and legibly addressed package they find without an owner in sight?

WONDERFUL.—Mouser was showing our reporter how he could pick either one of his legs up, put it on his shoulder, and walk off with the greatest of ease. Having demonstrated this fact to the satisfaction of all, thereby gaining the reputation of the star acrobat of Saucelito, he spoiled the performance by letting go the traces too soon. Being an India rubber man, his pedal member went off suddenly, describing a semi-circle, and deprived our reporter of a small piece of his accustomed cheek. Happily, nothing worse happened.

N. P. C. ROAD.—The Board of Supervisors at their meeting on Friday refused to pass the order allowing the people to vote for the increased subsidy asked for by the company. While this will delay the completion of the work, yet the company will use the former appropriation in carrying out the original plan, and express a determination to prosecute their labors as rapidly as the circumstances will admit of.

A YOUNG GENIUS.—Ada Wasser, the little daughter of the engineer of the *Princess*, though now only two years old, displays a remarkable talent for music. Her effort at singing popular melodies would be creditable to children of twelve or fourteen years of age. If present indications can be relied upon, she will be a second "Jenny Lind."

BOLINAS BABIES.—All the babies at Bolinas are doing well and waxing strong. We have to note late accessions to the population as follows. Master Maddison, aged two weeks; Miss Weeks, aged two weeks and Miss Burge, aged four weeks.

SKIFFS FOR THE WINTER SEASON.—Boatmen of Old Saucelito is building a half dozen or more skiffs for the hunters, who propose to make a fortune in divers skins during the coming season.

WATER FRONT IMPROVEMENTS.—A few piles were driven in the water front last Tuesday. They are intended as hitching posts for the *Princess* and the *Monocopolis*.

THE MOSQUITO FLEET.—Business has been dull lately for the small coasting craft of Bolinas. There are now only five engaged in the trade.

PERSONAL.—Last Sunday, Newman, the philosopher of the German *Democrat*, peregrinated to Saucelito as usual.

THE BEST YET.—Lent, of San Francisco, carried off the laurels last Saturday by bagging four dozen quail in one morning.

## SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

FOURTEEN murderers are awaiting trial. They are all presumed to be insane.

THE steamship *Prince Alfred* from Victoria, B. C. brought over $54,000 in gold.

THERE are over $1,000,000 worth of buildings now in process of creation in the city.

"GOLDSMITH MAID" and "Lucy" are to trot to-day at Bay District Agricultural Park, mile heats best three in five.

BEESLEY made a balloon ascension from the City Gardens. As he met with no accident we have no item to record.

A DEMOCRATIC politician named Clarkson made an assault on Mr. DeYoung of the *Chronicle*, but was prevented from striking him.

A MAN named Dennis Mahon was knocked down and robbed of four dollars one night last week, while walking near Pine and Larkin streets.

THE "intelligent" jury in the trial of Laura D. Fair the murderess of A. P. Crittenden brought in a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity.

AN old Frenchman who had been selling newspapers for many years was knocked down by a ruffian to whom he refused to sell a paper for five cents.

## PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Indians living in the neighborhood of the Mission San José predict heavy early rains.

—A despatch from Jackson, dated October 3d, says the jury in the case of Johnson, tried for murder, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

—A stage line has been established between Marysville and Knight's Landing, connecting with the trains of the California Pacific Railroad to and from San Francisco.

—A Portland (Oregon) despatch of October 3d says: The ship *Lochdee* arrived this morning, passing up without difficulty, though drawing seventeen feet of water.

—A despatch from the Mission San José, October 3d, says: Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, there was a slight shock of earthquake felt in this neighborhood, lasting for about ten seconds.

—A Marysville despatch, October 3d, says: The match game of base ball to-day between Nevada Club, of Virginia City, and the Alerts, of Marysville, resulted in favor of the former. Score, 58 to 20.

—Omineca dates to September 19th have been received at Victoria, B. C. On Lost Creek the Discovery Company were making one hundred ounces per week. Provisions were cheap, with a season's supply on hand. Still raining.

—A Victoria despatch of the 3d says: A German employed in the mill at Port Ludlow, while engaged at the edger had a piece of board thrust through the muscles of his thigh. He was brought to Port Townsend and placed in the hospital.

—Surveys on the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad have been completed from the Columbia to Pendleton, forty-seven miles. The route from Pendleton across the Blue Mountains to La Grande, fifty-three miles, is now being surveyed. The route is reported very favorable for the construction of a road.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—The English journals announce that the strike of the carpenters and joiners in London has terminated, the compromise agreed upon between the respective committees of the masters and the men having been approved by the trade. According to this agreement the working time for the joiners in shops is to be fifty-two hours and a half per week all the year round; for joiners on outdoor work the weekly period of labor is reduced to forty-eight hours per week during the twelve weeks of Winter. The wages are to be seventeen cents an hour all the year round. Overtime is to be paid for as follows: Nineteen cents for the first extra hour, and twenty-one cents for every subsequent hour until eight o'clock P. M. After eight o'clock twenty-five cents and a half per hour are to be paid. This scale is not to apply to the case of men working overtime at their own request, or to make up for time lost by them during the week. Although the carpenters and joiners have resumed work they have kept up their organization with a view of obtaining more satisfactory terms at the earliest opportunity. A resolution has been agreed upon by both masters and men in favor of settling future disputes by arbitration or conference. According to further intelligence, the London bricklayers have agreed to terms of compromise similar to those accepted by the carpenters and joiners and other trades. The men in all the various branches of the London building trade, it is reported, have settled their dispute with the Associated Master Builders, and have returned to work. The laborers have also gone to work at an advance of wages of one cent an hour, and will now be paid at rates varying from ten to eleven cents an hour. For overtime one cent extra is to be paid for the first hour, and two cents extra for each of the following two hours. The miners of South Yorkshire and Derbyshire have agreed to accept the advance of fifteen per cent. offered by the employers. This increase is to be based upon wages as fixed by a previously conceded advance of 20 per cent. The journeymen bakers of London have resolved on a general strike, to commence on September 21st, previous to which a monster meeting of the trade is to be held. In Berlin, recently, the workmen employed in a large steam engine manufactory of that city, demanded an increase of twenty per cent. in wages under threat of a strike. A committee of engine manufacturers having examined the books of the firm, announced to the workmen that if this advance were granted the business could only be carried on at a loss. The men, however, persisted in their demand, and the factory was closed. In consequence of this movement, the engine manufacturers of Berlin have formed a protective society, and have resolved to dismiss all men in their employ who shall contribute to the support of the workmen on strike.

We understand that the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company are now prepared to sell Villa Lots and Residences, also Business Places, giving a perfect title, free from all incumbrances, on most reasonable terms.

## Rats and Dogs.

The New Iberia (La.) *Sugar Bowl* is responsible for the following Darwinian illustration.

Mr. Charles Rock, of this place, recently related to us an almost credible rat story, which should be made public. In his business as saddler, he has to keep a supply of paste on hand. The rats annoyed him so much by eating it, that he made a tin cover for his paste cup, with small holes punched in it to give the paste air to prevent its souring. Even with this precaution his paste continued to disappear nightly, and upon making a close investigation, he found that the troublesome pets climbed upon the cup and thrust their tails through the holes, and then withdrawing them, licked off the paste which adhered to their caudal extremities.

That's a pretty good rat story, but the editor, not satisfied, tells two dog stories, which are even better.

A sugar planter of St. Mary has a dog so intelligent that he carries notes from the house to his master in the field, when the gentleman's wife wishes to send to him for anything and if he should carry off in his pocket a key which should happen to be needed in his absence, all she has to do is to send a note to her husband, and he will send the key back by the dog.

We saw in Houma a fine, large Mexican dog, which lately did something more wonderful. While the family sat on their gallery, in the evening, a gentle calf and the dog would come near them and lie down. One evening it was noticed and remarked that the calf was absent, when the dog got up, went where the calf was, took it by the ear and gently led it up to the doorstep.

The climax is capped by the following, which shows that the spirit of Howard, the great philanthropist, still lives.

The owner of this dog related to us an account of another dog, whose master he knew, which was sent regularly to the baker every day with a basket for bread, but finally a loaf would be missing each morning.

Not knowing which to blame, the dog or the baker, he secretly watched the animal, and to his surprise he found that he turned out of his way and went a short distance down a lane, where he had been attracted by the cries of a starving dog, which some person had cruelly chained, and taken from the basket one loaf of bread which he gave to his suffering brother.

THE Brighton England Aquarium was recently opened. The first appearance of the building on the exterior is not attractive. A flight of granite steps, 20 feet wide, leads to the outer court, which measures 60 feet by 40 feet. The elevator here is 18 feet high, and consists of arches, with columns and dressings, in terra-cotta. The keystones of the arches have mermaids upon them, and on the frieze is the appropriate inscription—"God said let the water bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life." The entrance hall is 80 feet by 45 feet, and from it runs eastward a very long corridor, broken, however, by a central hall, with a groined roof in brick of several colors, and columns of serpentine granite and Bath stone, the capitals showing marine plants freely treated. Both designs and workmanship are very good. Along each side of this corridor are the tanks, varying in capacity from 55 feet by 30 feet to 20 feet by 11 feet. At the eastern end of this corridor is a second or cross corridor, serving as an approach to the conservatory and to the roof terraces. The conservatory is 160 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 30 feet high. The sides have rockwork, with fern and other plants. At one end is a stream, which is intended to illustrate the breeding of salmon and other fresh water fish. The total length of the building is 715 feet, with an average width of 100 feet. One of the most important items used in the construction is the glass for the front of the tank. The average thickness is 1 inch, and most of the plates are 72 inches by 40 inches. A most valuable addition has been made to the collection of animals, by the presentation, of a large West Indies green turtle, weighing about 1½ cwt. This is the largest turtle that has ever been exhibited in an aquarium, and creates great interest from his graceful movements in the water. A young cuttle-fish has just burst into life at this aquarium.

A BROWN OR BLACK WOMAN.—A letter from Bucharest reports a curious atmospheric phenomenon which recently occurred there during a hot and stifling day. The sky was cloudless. In the evening everybody went out walking, and the gardens were crowded. The ladies were mostly dressed in white, low-neck robes. Towards nine o'clock, a small cloud appeared on the horizon, and a quarter of an hour afterward rain began to fall; when, to the horror of everybody, it was found to consists of black worms of the size of an ordinary fly. All the streets were strewn with these animals. We trust there was some one in the town sufficiently interested in natural history to preserve some specimens, and that we shall hear something further respecting this phenomenon.

The first announcements made of the four great trotting matches between the mares "Goldsmith Maid" and "Lucy" and Governor Stanford's "Occident," fixed the dates for each Saturday following the meeting at Sacramento; the second to come off at Agricultural Park between the mares; the third to be trotted in Sacramento between "Occident" and "Goldsmith Maid"; the fourth to be trotted over the Alameda course. The second race will come off according to programme, but the time and places for the third and fourth races remain in doubt; the owner of the track at Alameda says on Saturday week one of the mares and "Occident" will trot on his course, but the President of the Bay District Agricultural Society says it is not yet decided whether the first struggle between the California horse and the mares shall come off at Sacramento or here.

A KENTUCKY JUDGE.—The Lexington *Observer* and *Reporter* says: "Our veteran County Judge, on last Saturday, while listening to a tedious argument was overcome by sleep—well, in fact, he nodded. One of the young attorneys reproached him for not listening. Rousing himself and rubbing his eyes, his Honor shouted: 'Mr. Sheriff take that man to jail; I intend to put a stop to the impudence of these lawyers. This court has been on the bench long enough to understand a case just as well when its asleep as when its awake.'"

The Parisians have lately been laughing at certain gross superstitions exhibited at villages and other places in the neighborhood of Paris, though a strange amount of credulity is at times exhibited under their own walls. Owing probably to sudden atmospherical changes, it has been remarked that the wild flowers in the most exposed positions round Paris have faded before their time, and the people in the suburbs do not hesitate to attribute this to the recent preaching of the Prussians. Not only this, but they consider that an extract made from these withered plants is a certain cure for wounds received during the war, and which have resisted ordinary remedies.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, on moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 37 California Market, San Francisco.

### TABLE OF DISTANCES

**From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.**

| | Miles | | Miles |
|---|---|---|---|
| To San Francisco | 5 | To Tennessee Valley | 3 |
| " Reed Ranch | 6 | " the Lighthouse | 3½ |
| " San Rafael | 12½ | " Olema | 30 |
| " Bolinas | 23 | " Petaluma | 31 |

MARTIN P. TOWNE, the old pioneer druggist of Sonoma county, begs to thank his patrons of this and adjoining counties for their confidence and liberal patronage, extended to him during the last sixteen years, at his old stand, Phœnix Block, Petaluma, and wishes to inform them that on or about the 1st day of September next he will remove his stock "immediately next door above the old stand," where he has fitted up one of the most elegant and complete Drug and Seed Stores in this State. Having added largely to his stock, in all its varied departments of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Seeds, etc., together with a superior selection of fine old Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he makes a specialty and warrants for purity and adaptation to the requirements of the invalid. With these new facilities he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. An inspection of his new store, his goods and prices, is respectfully solicited.

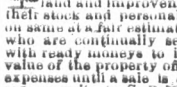

## New Advertisements.

### LOST.

ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, BY AN Excursion party at Saucelito, a small silver headed cane, dark wood. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with the Captain of the steamer "Princess." oct5

### PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

### U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express



LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS and Woodville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock, connecting with S. P. R. R. 9.30 o'clock Boat.

Returning—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties, Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

aug1 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

### Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

FOR Sale in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley varying in size from 25 to 60 feet frontage. Apply to H. A. COBB, 4t President, S. L. & F. Co.

### FOR RENT.

THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING Rety's Restaurant. Apply to H. A. COBB, aug3 President, S. L. & F. Co.

Saucelito Land and Ferry Company—Location of Works and Property, Saucelito, Marin county, State of California. Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the tenth (10th) day of September, A. D. 1872, an assessment of Four ($4) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, not the property of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the Twelfth (12th) day of October, A. D. 1872, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the Twenty-sixth (26th) day of October, A. D. 1872, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. sept4-td

### ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO, I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,
jel5 tf 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

$ MONEY TO BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 5 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; Interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them and charged out of their loans when consummated.

FARM OWNERS wishing to SELL their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready moneys to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. F. WEITMAN, 315 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

## RAILROAD MATTERS.

ANTI-DUST RAILROAD CARS.—A few weeks since, says the Philadelphia *Record*, an anti-dust experiment was made on the fast 2 o'clock express cars to Atlantic City. There was ten well filled cars in the train, each having a canvass apron on both sides, covered the space between it and the rails. The end of these aprons lapped, thus forming a continuous canvas from one end of the train to the other. On a part of the trip the speed attained was about forty miles per hour. There was not the least particle of dust in the first seven cars, but there appeared to be something like dust in the eighth, ninth and tenth cars, but not enough to show on the garments of the passengers.

A TRAIN on a Michigan railroad lately created considerable interest as it neared the depôt. There upon the top flat surface of the cow catcher sat a large fat hog, in utter disregard of all train regulations, and no ticket in his hat, either. The hog had evidently been scooped up on the road, and being forced up to his present position, had quietly sat down, determined to have a free ride as far as he could. He sat there as cool as a hog on a cow catcher."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—From an official return recently published, it appears that during the eleven years ending in 1871 there were 2774 persons killed and 9041 persons injured on the railway open for traffic in Great Britain and Ireland. These figures include passengers, railway servants, employés of contractors and other persons. It is, however, stated that until the passage of a recent act of Parliament many companies did not return accidents to their servants.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.—The directors of the St. Gothard Railway have just made a contract for the boring of a railway tunnel through the Alps at the celebrated pass bearing that name. The tunnel will be nine miles long, will cost ten millions of dollars, and will require eight years for its construction.

By the laws of Maine a railroad is, on request, to draw over its roads the cars of any other railroad connecting with it at reasonable times, and for a toll not exceeding its ordinary rates, when it neglects the connecting road may run cars with its own engine over the road.

### Rules for Railroad Travellers.

Anticipating the building and opening to travel of our railroads, we copy the following rules from *Saturday Night* for the benefit of our citizens, when riding on a rail:

Always attend to checking yourself. If you feel like swearing to the baggage master, check yourself. If you haven't a trunk full of clean clothes to check, you at least should be adequate to a check shirt.

When you vacate your seat for a moment, leave a plug hat in the seat. Some one will come along and sit down on it, thereby preventing your hat from being stolen.

Have just the change ready for the conductor. Any conductor who properly understands his duty to himself and family had rather have the change than a ticket. It has been decided by law that a conductor is not obliged to make change, although that is all he can make.

Passengers can not lay over for another train without making arrangements with the conductor. If a man has been on a "train" for a week or so, no conductor should allow him to lay over for another on any account.

Ladies without escorts in travelling should be very particular with whom they become acquainted. They needn't be so particular with those with whom they are unacquainted.

If you have been of service to a lady you are not entitled to after recognition unless she is after it.

Keep your head and arms inside the car windows, if you would keep your head and "carry arms."

Never talk loud while the train is in motion, it hurts your lungs and disconcerts the engineer.

Never talk on politics; it encourages some "unwashi" to take a vote of the passengers.

No gentleman will occupy more than one seat a time, unless he be twins.

A gentleman should not spit tobacco juice in the cars where there are ladies. He can let drive out the car window while the train is at a station, if the platform is crowded.

Always show your ticket whenever the conductor asks for it. If you get out of humor about it, don't show it.

Never smoke in a car where there are ladies. Get the conductor to turn the ladies out before lighting your cigars.

Never use profane language in the car. Go out on the platform. Profanity is never thrown away on a brakeman.

If you cannot sleep yourself do not disturb the "sleepers."

Look out for pick pockets. Pick pockets are never in the car, you know, as you have to look out for them.

Provide yourself with sleeping berths before starting. No careful man will start out on a journey with out a good supply of sleeping-berths. [N. B. Those put up in flat bottles are the best, as they are easily carried in the pocket.]

Always be at the railroad station in good time to take the train. Better be an hour too early than a minute too late, unless you are on your way to be hanged.

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"Does John live with his faythur yet?" asked a prominent officer, while looking up a case the other day. "No," he's married," was the reply. "Then where does he live now?" was the query. "An faith, Mr. McDonald, fud ye think me mane enough to be divin' into a man's private affairs of matterominial relations, fud ye? Begone out of that, yer virtuosity is a wiotim of the law. I'll hear no more of ye."

A PIECE of bituminous coal lying on some dry pine boards, against the side of a building in Millport, N. Y., spontaneously burst into flames on one of the recent hot days. It had been exposed to the rays of the sun nearly all day, the thermometer ranging from 100 to 150 degrees in the shade.

THERE is dew in one flower and not in another, because one opens its cup and takes it, while the other closes itself and the drop runs off. So God rains goodness and mercy as wide as the dew, and if we lack them it is because we will not open our hearts to receive them.

MAMMA.—"How splashed you are Alice! You must have been walking in all the mud puddles you could find!"

Alice.—"Well, mamma, Bob and Mary *would* walk on the side where there were no lamps!" (N. B.) Robert and Mary are engaged.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

AN ITEM FOR TAX PAYERS.—The city of Vineland, N. J., with a population of 10,000, rigidly prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor. The cost of its police force last year was $447 01.

A LITTLE child of Mr. Merryman, of Brunswick, Me., was recently attacked and badly bitten by a dog, and would have been killed but for a cat which came to the rescue, jumping upon the dog's back and forcing him to let go and defend himself. There is a prospect of the child's recovery.

A NEWSPAPER writer of the London *Athenæum* says, it has been his practice for many years to compose all leaders from type direct without the help of any "copy" whatever. He thinks that to furnish a leader, or any important article, it is a great advantage to produce it in type from the head direct. It depends, on the type of head, we should say.

WHEN her Majesty Queen Victoria, was taken to task by a Right Reverend, years ago, for having Channing's works on her table, and Her Majesty asked "why not?" the ecclesiastic unsuspectingly replied that they contained very objectionable passages. "Ah!" retorted the gracious Sovereign, "I perceive you are before me in having read them."

A CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT SMOKE.—The *Scientific American* gives the following hints to those who would "build a chimney which would not smoke." The chief point is to make the throat not less than four inches broad and twelve long, then the chimney should be abruptly enlarged to double the size, and so continue for one foot or more, then it may be gradually tapered off as desired.

LEADING New York physicians testify that from twenty-five hundred to three thousand births occurred in that city, out of wedlock, in 1871, and that under the old Blackwell's Island system of hand feeding about ninety-six per cent. of these waifs died. A Protestant asylum is now in operation for their relief, but there are moralists who think that to care for these innocent babes is against public policy and encourages vice. Pretty hard-libelled philanthropy.

LIGHTHOUSES.—The Lighthouse Board reports that there are now 343 lighthouses along the coast and shores of the United States, and 31 lightships. Estimates have been made for new first order sea coast lights at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and Monocacy Point, Mass., for two new steam fog signals at Cape Cod, one at the Highlands and one at Race Point, for lighthouses for signals at the mouth of Massachusetts Bay, for a steam fog signal at New London, Ct., and for a lighthouse foundation on southwest ledge, New Haven harbor.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, always guarded in its utterances, says: "Certainly if a country so limited in extent as Great Britain should dominate the iron trade of the world, as she has long done, we can, with our immense wealth of iron and coal, and our fast accumulating capital, do that much. Twenty years hence, if we are true to ourselves in the meantime, the American iron product will reach eight or ten millions of a year, and we may even be able by that time to export a ton of iron for every bale of cotton. The era of cotton and wheat in American commerce has been a great one. But the era of iron, now dawning upon us, is destined to be much greater."

THIRTY years ago the woolen industries were nearly all located east of the Alleghenies, but, at the present time, they are scattered throughout the entire country. The total number of mills 3,782, and the sets of cards, 8,419. Pennsylvania takes the lead in the number of mills, having 471, but Massachusetts, which has 183 mills, has 1,413 sets of cards, being a trifle more than is credited to that State. New York has 345 mills and 831 sets of cards. These figures do not include hosiery and carpet mills. Owing to the higher relative price of raw material than manufactured, the business for the past two years has been unsatisfactory on the whole.

A LADY in town who is frequently annoyed by her husband coming home at a late hour in a doubtful condition, was awakened the other night by a voice in her room. Looking up, she saw her liege lord on clearoying to trace the lines on her "Dolly Varden," which was hung against the wall, while a boon companion was holding the lamp. "What do you mean by bringing a man into my room at this hour of the night?" inquired the indignant wife. "Just keep quiet (hic) old woman. Bill says Punk'awney is directly south, (hic) and I'm going to prove him a (hic) liar if he holds that lamp (hic) still long enough for me to find it (hic) on this map."—*Brooklyn Jeffersonian.*

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.—A shock of an earthquake was felt on August 16th, about ten minutes past 2 o'clock, at the Bridge of Allan and a considerable extent of adjacent country. In Dunblane and Bridge of Allan a number of houses were severely shaken, and glass was broken on sideboards. At the same time a shock was felt in Stirling at Allan Park, Gladstone Villas, and other places, and was attended with a loud rumbling noise like thunder. One person who felt the shock compared the sensation to that caused by the passing of a railway train. A lady, residing in Bridge of Allan, described the noise as resembling that caused by a carriage being taken from the adjoining coach-house. No such shock of an earthquake has occurred in Scotland since 1839, when the shock passed from Lisbon, through France and Great Britain, to the northwest of Scotland.

COAL IN WEST VIRGINIA.—There are 10,000 square miles of coal land in West Virginia. Its fields are perhaps as rich as those of Pennsylvania. Hitherto almost inaccessible, they are rapidly being opened by railroad and river transportation. The coal deposits are about 100 miles separated from the iron ores, which are rich, varied and in close proximity to inexhaustless stores of lime. The development of these mines and the growth of an active iron manufacture in that State is a mere question of time. If the coal famine in England, and the excitement it has produced both there and here, should cause these rich treasures of our material wealth to be developed from the mines and made available a few years earlier than would have otherwise occurred, both this country and England will be gainers by the achievement.

A MOUNTAIN LION KILLED IN A SINGULAR MANNER.—Last week, the Frenchman who attends the sheep of Mr. Peter Pfaun in San Jacinto valley, dispatched a large mountain lion in a somewhat novel manner. A dog belonging to the shepherd, got on the track of a lion and following him up forced him to find quarters in between two large rocks. The dog coming to bay, the shepherd went up and found the lion, as above stated. Taking his long staff, he boldly went up to the front of the lion, and drawing back gave a powerful thrust with the staff, driving the sharp point down the animal's throat, killing him in a few minutes. Few persons, we imagine, would have the courage to attack a lion in the manner this Frenchman did. Mr. Pfaun informed us that the lion was a very large one and would have been more than a match for half a dozen men, in a hand to hand combat.—*San Bernardino Guardian.*

## LOOSE THREADS.

MINERS TOAST.—May our labors always be in vein.

AT the funeral of a woman in the neighborhood, one day, recently, a sympathetic and admiring neighbor volunteered the information that, for patient resignation the corpse could dance all around any woman living."—*Danbury News.*

A YOUNGSTER, whilst perusing a chapter of Genesis, turning to his mother, inquired if the people in those days used to do sums on the ground. It was discovered that he had been reading the passage, "And the sons of men multiplied upon the face of the earth."

"CHARLIE what makes your cheeks so red?" asked his sister's admirer of a little urchin five years old. "'Cause I put some of sister's paint on. She puts it on every day." It was an embarrassing disclosure all around. At least Charlie thought so, after the visitor had gone.

THERE is a man in Portland, Maine, who supports his family in handsome style by simply tying an able-bodied cat by the tail to a clothes line every night, and then going out in the morning to collect the soap, shaving cups, brushes, etc., thrown into the yard by angry boarders in adjoining houses.

"Hoorn," said an Englishman to a Scotchman, as they were walking over the fields, "oats are all very well in their way, but in England we feed them to our horses, while here they are food for men." "Ay, ay," said the Scotchman, "and just see what fine horses there are in England, and what fine men we have in Scotland!"

THE following epistle is from a fond mother: "Mr Teacher: If my gal gits contrery and don't behave respecterbal, and don't larn fast, and don't git into gografy, take the hide clean off or her if she is 10 A kicks up a fuss. I didn't rise this. I ain't much eddicated. Rule rote by very truly yors, Polly Peterson. I cane to have her grow up like Yankee folkes."

A SCOTCH law lord was seated one day on the hillside of Donally, when a Scotch shepherd, and overseeing the sheep reposing in what he thought the coldest situation, he observed to him: "John, if I were a sheep I would lie on the other side of the hill." The shepherd answered: "Ay, my laird, but if ye had been a sheep, ye wad have had nairo sense."

LITTLE four year-old Carrie went with her aunt to church. The preacher was very earnest in his delivery, and she was interested. "Mother," said she, when she came home, "I have heard such a smart minister. He stamped, and pounded, and made such a noise, and then he got so mad he shook his fists at the folks, and there wasn't anybody dared gi up and fight him."

A LITTLE girl was standing at a depot to see her father and a gentleman friend off, when she suddenly observed to her father, referring to his friend, who was tall and lank: "If the cars run off the track, and any legs must be broken, I hope they'll be Mr. H——'s." "What's that, for?" said the startled H——. "Because," she added, artlessly, "Aunt May says you have a pair of spare legs."

A WARTON broke off an engagement for the following cogent reasons: "You know A case is a fearful nuisance; and I always carry my cigars loose in my vest pocket. The necessary amount of affection toward Molly was awful rough on them. Never came away from that house but every one of them was smashed. Couldn't expect a fellow to waste good tobacco that way, could you?"

SIR TOBY reports the case of a good little boy whose parents encouraged the habit of early retiring by permitting him to take cake to bed with him. One evening he astonished his affectionate mother by the following prayer:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die before I wake,
Give sister Jane my piece of cake."

A BIRTHDAY youth was paying his addresses to a gay lass of the country, who had long departed to bringing things to a crisis. He called one day when she was alone. After settling the merits of the weather, the girl said, looking slily into his face: "I dreamed of you last night." "Did you? Why now!" "Yes; I dreamed you kissed me." "Why, now! What did you dream your mother said?" "Oh, I dreamed she wasn't at home." A light dawned on the youth's intellect, a singular sound broke the stillness, and in a few weeks they were married.

A LADY from the country entered one of our grocery stores and asked the clerk if he wanted to purchase any chickens. a couple of them, at the same time, throwing a couple of live ones on the counter. The clerk replied that he did, and as the tied pair showed considerable anxiety to be released from their unpleasant fix, he asked her if they would lay there—meaning would they be a few moments on the counter until he could attend to them. "Lay there?" indignantly asked the old lady; "of course not them's roosters, they won't lay nowhere."

FOUR of the Japanese students at Williston, Mass., boarded at the house of Mr. Hill. Each wished a separate room, but were told they would have to be put two in a room, unless one was sick. The boys were smart, and soon invented an excuse to obtain the desired change. The following is the note which one of them addressed to the landlord:

"*Dear Mr. Hill*: Mr. Seye has a sick, & he cannot lay down together Mr Ouseke in the same bed, therefore he want a other bed. May he get it?

ONO."

### MR. NO-BOD-EE.

I know a funky little man,
As quiet as a mouse,
That does the mischief that is done,
In everybody's house;
There's no one ever saw his face,
And yet we all agree
That every plate we break was cracked
By Mr. No-bod-ee.

'Tis he who always tears our books,
Who leaves our doors ajar,
He pulls the buttons from our shirts,
And scatters pins afar.
That squeaking door will always squeak,
For, prithee, don't you see,
We leave the oiling to be done
By Mr. No-bod-ee.

The finger-marks upon the doors
By none of us are made.
We never leave the blinds unhasped,
To let the curtains fade.
The ink we never spill the boots
That lying round you see,
Are not our boots. They all belong
To Mr. No-bod-ee.

—Oh, kittens, in our hours of ease uncertain joys and full of fleas; when pain and anguish hang o'er men, we turn you into sausage the


## SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

H. A. COBB, President
W. H. TILLINGHAST, Vice President
MAURICE DORE, Treasurer
J. H. SAYRE, Secretary

**Directors:**

H. A. Cobb, J. E. de la Montagnie,
John H. Baird, F. MacCrellish,
H. B. Platt, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Emile Grisar.

President, H. A. Cobb
Capt. Steamer *Princess*, H. H. Andrews
je10 tf

# Saucelito Ferry.

## WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 7th, the Steamer

**PRINCESS**

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, (Meiggs' Wharf)

**At 8:45 and 11 A.M. and 4:30 P. M.**

SAUCELITO

**At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.**

☞ On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

**SUNDAY TIME.**

| From Meiggs' Wharf. | From Saucelito. |
|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 11 A. M. |
| 12 M. | 1 P. M. |
| 2 P. M. | 3 P. M. |
| 4 P. M. | 5 P. M. |

H. A. COBB, President,
321 Montgomery-street.
ap13 tf

## LATEST NEWS BY BAMBER & CO'S Newspaper Express.

**SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS**

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBscribers at the following low rates:

| | Cts. |
|---|---|
| Alta, (with Sunday edition) | 50 |
| Evening Bulletin, per week | 37½ |
| Morning Bulletin, " | 12½ |
| Examiner, " | 25 |
| Post, (German) " | 25 |
| La Sociedad, " | 25 |
| Call " | 25 |
| Demokrat, " | 12½ |
| Courier, " | 25 |
| Nuevo Mundo, " | 50 |
| | 25 |

☞ Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of the cars.

Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,
Agent for the Saucelito Herald.
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
1y22 tf

## W. A. SCOLLAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon,

**No. 1534 STOCKTON STREET,**

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of **Wines, Liquors and Cigars.** mh9 tf

## RAILROAD RESTAURANT, SAUCELITO,

LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor,

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine plate at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. je15 tf

## BAY VIEW HOTEL, BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

je15 tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

## A. FOLSOM,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15 tf

**Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.**

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. au24 tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

## INSPIRATION OF THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

[The following is a copy of the "Star-Spangled Banner," as first published in the *Baltimore American* of September 21st, 1814.]

DEFENCE OF FORT M'HENRY.

"The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances: A gentleman had left Baltimore, in a flag of truce, for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet a friend of his who had been captured at Marlborough. He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the Bay, to the mouth of the Patapsco, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry, which the Admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the Fort through the whole day, with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the bombshells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly-waving flag of his country."

TUNE—"ANACREON IN HEAVEN."

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen, through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream;
'Tis the Star Spangled Banner, O! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,
Between their loved homes, and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the Heav'n rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our Trust;"
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

## THE BEGINNING AND THE END.

Over the meadow we two went forth
On the first bright day in Spring,
When the leaves peep out from the russet boughs
And the birds begin to sing;
And not a leaf that was new that day
Was fresher at heart than we;
And not a pair in the feathered choir
More restless with joy could be.
I said that life overflowed with love,
That earth was a sunny place;
For my heart was full of his love for me,
As I gazed on his pleasant face!
And so we wandered and wandered on,
Till we heard the noon-day clang,
Then, as we turned to our homeward path,
We lifted our voices and sang!

A wide brown moor and a blank gray sky,
And never a stirring thing;
And we two walking the very path
That we had trodden in Spring;
Not a word we said—neither he nor I,
And the pain at our hearts was sore,
For the sweet, sweet song, which began in joy,
Died away with a "Never more!"
At last, I said in my bitter scorn,
"I wish we had never met."
And then he prayed, with a choking voice,
"That I might be happy yet."
And so we parted—beneath a tree
Whose leaves were yellow and sere;
He went away, and I sat and wept
And called—but he did not hear!

One or two prints in the morning snow
Up to the churchyard gate;
And the only sound on the frosty air
When the robin calls her mate.
Again I stand by the side of him
Whom I walked with long ago;
But I am left alone in the world,
And he is beneath the snow.
And yet I feel we are nearer now
Than ever we used to be—
An angel is far more merciful
Than any mortal can be;
So he forgives me for all the pain
Of the cruel words I said—
And knows how I wept on the wide brown moor,
With the blank gray sky o'erhead!

THE London *Times*, in connection with the recent attempt to swim across the English channel, says: "Tradition affirms that some seventy years ago, three men were convicted of a political offense, to escape punishment, swam from Calais to Dover. One was drowned, the other two landed on the beach, one in an utter state of exaustion, from which he died; the third recovered and lived in the town for several years." The distance across the channel from Dover to Calais is about 22 miles, but the current would probably nearly double the distance for a swimmer.

## AGRICULTURAL.

SALT FOR FOWLS.—A lady thus writes: In the fall of the year 1869 my fowl began to molt, as I thought, quite to early; soon, as I began to think, quite too fully. I wondered, and watched, and waited, at last became convinced that my beautiful plumed and hitherto well-behaved pets were actually and unmistakably addicted to that low and vulgar vice of stealing and eating each other's feathers. Of all disagreeable occurrences in the henyard, this is about the most disheartening. It divests the occupation of all its poultry at once. Even cackling and crowing, sounds so delightful and full of promise to the ear of the hen shepherd, lose their jubilent resonance. When in addition to what you hear, you can see them cackle and crow all over; that is, if you should not happen to get engaged in the scientific study of muscular movements as examplified in the process.

"What ails your hens?" was the question ever recurring and ever unanswerable, eating feathers being only a result of some idiosycrasy beyond my fathoming.

Having read in different papers that hens must not be fed with salt, and having taken extra pains to keep it from mine in their food, I resolved, for sake of change, they now should have it.

I have fed them sour milk or curds almost daily through summer, so I added one teacupfull of fine salt to a pan holding three quarts of sour milk, stirred it well together and set it before them. At first they did not seem inclined to eat it, but soon began, one after another, to pick a little, asking by their manner as well as they could, "What have you done to our clabber?" I left it standing over night, and in the morning found it all gone, and the biddies quite as well as usual, instead of being dead, as I felt I had some reason to expect.

This treatment was followed, keeping well salted milk before them at least half the time, giving also plenty of water. The result was, in about a fortnight the long necks were bristling with pin feathers, and in a short time they were full-plumed and shining marvelously. Since then I have taken particular pains to give my fowls salt food, as much as I should judge necessary or palatable for a person, and have had no more feather eating, though the fowls and the treatment have been the same in other respects.

I imagined they obtained a little salt from the feathers; whatever the reason may be, the cure was perfect and no injury to the fowls resulted therefrom.

THE VINE DISEASE IN FRANCE.—The French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce lately addressed a letter to the Agricultural Society of Vaucluse, requesting information as to the present state of the vineyards of that department as regards the progress of the *phyllozera*. The President of the Society, the Marquis de l'Espine, in replying to the communication of the Minister, after stating that the insect was first observed in Vaucluse in the Spring of the year 1868, and alluding to the labors of a commissioner appointed by a former Minister with a view of discovering some remedy for its ravages, goes on to say: "It now becomes my painful duty to inform you that the disease has continued to spread and increase in intensity ever since its first appearance in this department; and, although it has no doubt of late somewhat abated in virulence, the fact is really due to there being nothing left for the insect to feed upon, for our vineyards are for the most part totally destroyed. Some of the most enterprising of our viniculturists are beginning to replant; others, more prudent, are awaiting the total disappearance of the insect before committing themselves to that operation. After the most careful inquries, the Society has come to the conclusion that at least two-thids of the vineyards of this department, and among them some of the most celebrated, have entirely perished; and, as the total area of vine cultivation is estimated at 31,000 hectares, 20,000 hectares (46,000 acres) have thus been destroyed. In conclusion, I have to observe that among the numerous remedies proposed and tried, not one has been found to have the least effect in arresting the disease."

THE HARVEST.—"The year 1872," says a French writer, "will be remarkable in France for its abundant harvest, which is calculated at present at 35,900,000 hectolitres (2¾ bushels each), representing a capital of 1,500,000,000 f. It exceeds by one-third the average of the ten preceding years, which did not exceed 24,000,000 hoctos. Hitherto the yield in France has not sufficed for the consumption, and she was obliged to have recourse every year to foreign importation. She obtains her corn from the Black Sea, and as she has no commerce with those countries, is obliged to pay annually in gold a sum of 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 f. This year the yield will more than suffice, and thus that large sum will not have to leave France.

WASHES FOR FRUIT TREES.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* advises the use of sal soda, evaporated in a skillet until it becomes a light brown, dissolving and using a sponge to apply to both trunk and limbs. He asserts this to be the best wash in the world. Soft soap is also excellent, and we have also used a whitewash made of lime and salt on fruit trees with the most happy results, and although we are aware that the practice has been condemned by many eminent agriculturists, still we have experienced great benefit from the practice and shall continue it. It prevents the ravages of the borer on the peach, apple and pear and fertilizes the ground by washing the lime down to the roots.

ORANGE trees require much manure, and are always benefited by its application in a liquid state, care being taken in the preparation of the same. Stable manure when placed in a hopper, into which should be emptied all slops, and in this condition a few gallons applied all around the roots by opening a few holes and filling up all the ground will absorb; taking the precaution to administer only during rainy spells, and at least three times per annum. To each tree thus treated a marked improvement on this great feeder from the soil will soon be visible, not only in the dimensions of the fruit but in its superior flavor; provided and always that your trees are well selected.

TOMATO PIE.—Line a plate with good crust, take half a cup of vinegar, a tablespoonful of flour, and mix evenly; pour this on the prepared plate, then slice in tomatoes till full as you wish; the white or yellow varieties are best for this purpose; season with cinnamon or whatever you like, cover and bake nicely. Be sure and have good crust; there can never be a good pie of any kind with poor crust.

SOME PUMPKIN.—At the monthly meeting of the Riverside Industrial Association, Saturday evening last, a pumpkin was exhibited by Messrs. Carleton and Russell, weighing 213 pounds. These gentlemen have an acre or two planted in pumpkins, and they will vary in weight from 150 to 200 pounds. "Some pumpkins those."—*San Bernardino Guardian.*

—A clergyman, occasionally troubled with *lapsus linguæ*, called modern young ladies, the other Sunday, the "daughters of Hem and Sham."

## MARKET REVIEW.

### Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 4, 1872.

BREAD—There has been a good demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₱ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; Soda do, first class, 6c, and second class, 4½c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Milk Biscuit, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Seed Cake, 10c; La Grand or Overland, 8c; Jenny Lind, extra, 8½c; Ginger Cake, 8½c; Ginger Snaps, 12½c; Congress Cakes, 25c; Wafer Biscuit, 8c; Pilot Bread, first class, 5c, and second class, 4½c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ship Biscuit, 3½c; Lemon do, 8c.

FLOUR—Demand fair. Sales of 500 bbls California and Oregon extra at current rates. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 25@5 50 and superfine at $4@4 37½; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $4 75@5 25 in sks ₱ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has remained rather quiet, at lower rates, during the week, the receipts being large. Sales aggregate 75,000 sks fair to choice at $1 57½@1 62½, the latter price for choice milling, for which the demand is limited. Quotable at the close at $1 57½@1 60 for good to choice shipping ₱ 100 lbs. No Liverpool quotation received since the 24th ult., when the price was 13s 3d@13s 4d ₱ cental—without change since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has remained firm, with a good export demand, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 15,000 sks at $1 15@1 25 ₱ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

OATS—The demand has been fair, at steady rates, during the past week. About 3000 sks ordinary to choice sold at $1 80@1 80 ₱ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have continued free during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $8@16 for ordinary to choice ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $7 25@8 50 ₱ ton for cargo lots.

OORN—Quiet at $1 60@1 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

OORN MEAL—Quotable at $2@2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market remains quiet, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $4; Butter, small White, Pea and Pink, $3 75@4 ₱ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been liberal, with a good demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at $1 50@1 65; Carolina, $1 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $1 52½ ₱ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $1 80@1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 4½c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 1½@3c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Market remains unchanged. Sales of 1115 California dry, usual selection, at 17@18c; 1230 salted at 8@9c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market weak at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

WOOL—The market continues in about the same condition as at the time of our last review. Sales approximate 20,000 lbs Fall at current rates. We have heard of sales of choice California Spring in New York at 30@33c, owing to the depressed state of the market there, the stringency in the money market continuing; and hence the difficulty of selling Spring Wools here at what holders consider a fair price. We quote good to choice qualities of Fall at 15@18c ₱ lb, while burry, seedy and earthy descriptions are totally neglected.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, 65c@$1 75 ₱ box; Limes, $15@20 ₱ M; Cranberries, 60c ₱ gallon; Cherries, 8@18c ₱ lb; Gooseberries, 4@6c ₱ lb; Apricots, 5@6c ₱ lb; Currants, 7@8c ₱ lb; Raspberries, 15c ₱ lb; Pears, 75c@$2 50 ₱ box; Plums, 5@6c ₱ lb; Figs, 4@5c ₱ lb; Peaches, 8@10c ₱ lb; Blackberries, 8c ₱ lb; Whortleberries, 8@10c ₱ lb; Cantaloupes, 4@6c each; Watermelons, 5@7c each; Grapes, 75c@$1 50 ₱ box; 11@12½c ₱ lb; Nectarines, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Bananas, $2 50@3 50 ₱ bunch; Strawberries $4@7 50 ₱ chest; Quinces, $1@1 25 ₱ box; Lemons, $5@6 ₱ box or $12@15 ₱ 100; Oranges, $35 ₱ M; Pomegranates, $4 ₱ 100.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in good supply for common to fair qualities; choice fresh scarce. Eggs steady. Cheese firm. We quote:

—BUTTER—California fresh roll, 40@45c; firkin, 25@30c; Eastern firkin, 18@27½c.

—CHEESE—California, 11@14c; Eastern, 14@16c.

—EGGS—California, 45c ₱ dozen; Eastern, 27½@32½c

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 14½@15½c ₱ lb; Oregon, 16c; Eastern do, firm, 20@22c.

—BACON—California, 13@14c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; do, clear, 12@13c.

—LARD—California, 12@13c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 11½@12c; do in cases, 13@13½c; do in kegs, 12@12½c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled steady without material change in prices since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—BEEF—For first quality, 8@8½c; second do 6@7c; third do 5c ₱ lb.

—VEAL—At 10@12½c ₱ lb.

—MUTTON—At 6@7c ₱ lb.

—LAMB—9c ₱ lb.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9c; on foot, grain-fed, 5½@6½c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been free with an increased demand at advanced rates since our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, $9@9 50; Spring Chickens, $4 50@5; Roosters, $6@7 ₱ dozen.

—DUCKS—Tame at $9@10 ₱ dozen.

—GEESE—Tame at $15@18 ₱ doz.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 20@22c ₱ lb.

—QUAIL—$2@2 25 ₱ doz.

—DUCKS—Wild, $1 50@4 ₱ doz.

—HARE—$3@3 50 ₱ doz.

## SUN AND WIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low waters; When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is after noon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

| October. | HIGH WATER. A. M. Time. h. m. | Hgt. Ft. | HIGH WATER. P. M. Time. h. m. | Hgt. Ft. | LOW WATER. A. M. Time. h. m. | Hgt. Ft. | LOW WATER. P. M. Time. h. m. | Hgt. Ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.... | 1 40 | 4·3 | 1 33 | 5·7 | 6 42 | 1·1 | 7 51 | 0·1 |
| 6.... | 2 38 | 4·1 | 2 05 | 5·6 | 7 21 | 1·7 | 8 42 | 0·0 |
| 7.... | 3 45 | 4·0 | 2 43 | 5·5 | 8 10 | 1·3 | 9 41 | 0·0 |
| 8.... | 4 59 | 3·8 | 3 41 | 5·4 | 9 11 | 2·9 | 10 46 | 0·0 |
| 9.... | 6 16 | 3·8 | 4 53 | 5·3 | 10 26 | 3·3 | 11 56 | 0·0 |
| 10.... | 7 35 | 3·9 | 6 06 | 5·2 | 11 49 | 3·4 | .... | .... |
| 11.... | 8 48 | 4·1 | 7 18 | 5·1 | 1 10 | 3·1 | 1 13 | 3·2 |

SUN—October 5.

Sun rises.....6 04 | Sun sets.....5 32


# Railroads.

## C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
MONDAY, Oct. 7th, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

**7.00** A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

**7.15** A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

**2.00** P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

**2.00** P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

**3.00** P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

**4.00** P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

**4.00** P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

**4.00** P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

**6.30** P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *6 30, 8 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 2 40, 4 55, 5 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *6 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 5 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *8 45, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *4 40, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 30 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. oc4

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

| TRAINS SOUTH. | Through Train. | San Jose Only. | San Jose Only. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave— | | | |
| San Francisco | 8:10 A M | *3:20 P M | 14:40 P M |
| San Jose.....Arrive | 10:35 A M | 5:40 P M | 7:00 P M |
| Gilroy.....Arrive | 11:55 A M | ..... | ..... |
| Hollister.....Arrive | 12:50 P M | ..... | ..... |
| Pajaro.....Arrive | 1:25 P M | ..... | ..... |

| TRAINS NORTH. | San Jose Only. | San Jose Only. | Through Train. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave— | | | |
| Pajaro | ..... | ..... | 12:35 P M |
| Hollister | ..... | ..... | 1:00 P M |
| Gilroy | ..... | ..... | 2:00 P M |
| San Jose | †6:30 A M | 7:50 A M | 3:20 P M |
| Arrive at San Francisco | 8:50 A M | 10:10 A M | 5:50 P M |

*Leaves at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAYS.
†Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger Agent. ap14-tf

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